JOH'S SHERWAN, Publisher

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

and Secretary of State, and is likely to lead Russia, may be ordered to demand his pass | not passed. ports and the Russian Charge d'Affaires In the Ohio House of Representatives a

depar ment

By order of the President, a demand will beat once made, in a manner which will bands of the assertant at admit of no evasion, for an explanation,

notified his government that there is no eva-

sion from either ample apology or war. No little opposition is going to be developed to the 28th and 30th articles of the The steamship America has arrived at San liam. sailed.

opinion was very lengthy, resulting in an panese consul a resident. elaborate argument in favor of the legality

A convention of delegates, representing from Washington. the interests of the State agricultural and Governor Warm

the number of tobacco consumers in the house without opposition. United tates at eight millions who each A Columbia dispatch sta of \$25,000,000

White Hous : people take every occasion to financial agent. express confidence in General Order Leet of New York, as a man of integrity, while, New York is dissatisfied, is sufficient to justify a change.

Oa the question of a renomination, the opinion on the subject, and it would be time ell rts for his success.

The House committee on a ppropriations tio 1 of \$50,000 for the entertainment of the Japanese embassy, which lately arrived at

San Francisco. General Banks segmed be-fore the committee in favor of the appropri-ation, and it was finally decided that the se retary of State, General Banks and Genor I Gartield should have a conference upon the subject and report to the committe the result of their deliberations,
The Serme Committee on Postoffices has

- ided to report the so-called Hubbard Parti Telegraph bill, with trifling amendments.
Edward Stokes has been arraigned for the

m rder of James Fisk. The appearance of E dridge T. Gerry as one of his counsels indicates that the theory of defense requires much elaboration of detail.

The New York Tones says that there is an improbable rumor affoat to the effect that a number of lawyers who have been to ained by the Eric directory, and who exisction of the jury who will be impanreled to try Stokes, and that already a quarb ads of those lawyers to further the end in

A public meeting will be held at Steinway expected from Gov. Hoffman, Ex-Gov. Sey-Rese, and letters from the President, Vice President, Mr. Seward, and Senators Sum-

ner, Casserly, Morton, Trumbull and others. New York, among those who witnessed the ments, another case has occurred, that of a unvailing of the Franklin status, for the Prassian soldier. The german commander purpose of procuring a statue of Horace has demanded the assassin, and the French Greeley, to be creeted opposite the statue of authorities are searching for him. F anklin, at the other end of the square. Far priscipal of the college at Vitry Le Six thousand dollars were subscribed, the Francis, who was arrested by the Germans

SAVANNAH, MO., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

protest against the passage of an ordinance The people of France are active in their the first sister of the inion to embrace the small pox. limits and prohibiting the crection of presence of the German troops, Through-The Source committee on Public Lands | wooden buildings. Under the leadership of out all the departments money is being subhave a good to report faverably on the bills A.C. Hessing, editor of the Staats Zeitung, scribed towards paying the indebtedness to y ex-soldier to preempt one and Alderman Carney, they marched to the Germany. The Courier De France says the ixty acres of land within the Council Chamber, and were so demonstra- government is entertaining an idea of cedthat the Council hastily adjourned, the alling the monopoly for the sale of tobacco to dermen making their way out as fast as they the Rothschilds and several other bankers, is regarded by to high officers | could. They denounced the ordinance as | for a period of thirty years, upon condition as a direct and open insult to the President an effort to crush out the poor to benefit the that they turnish sufficient funds to immerich. Tife excitement is immense. The diately pay the German war indemnity. to perious results. Some of the officials citizens of the South Side foresee great inthink the Mr. Curtin, our Ambassador to jury to business if a good tire ordinance is mal demand on Austria for the extradition

here suppled with his, in order that he may joint resolution has been introduced asktake hes departure from the United States. ing the Ohio Representatives in Congress to Swort s nements in the Florida case have use their influence to secure legislation that been received at the navy department. They will recover from the general government sian ultra conservatives in the upper house. have been at once forwarden to the State \$800,000 due Ohio, as part of the three per are preparing, under the leadership of cent of sales of public lands in Ohio, grant- Count zur Lippe (the ex-minister), to form ed by Congress in lieu of taxes on unsold a strong and united opposition to the gov-

A lively commotion exists in political ciravology, and full satisfaction. The atti- cles in Kansas caused by an expose published marck delivered a speech, insisting on the tude of the government will be unyielding in defense of the assailed honor of our flag.

in the Lawrence Standard, giving the names of the monarchy at different German courts. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the islature who were bribed to vote for Caldfeeling which prevails, and has undoubtedly well for United States Senator, last winter, and giving the sum paid to each member. The Standard declares itself prepared to

treaty of Washington. Representatives of Francisco, from China and Japan, with the the commercial interests of the great lakes Japanese embassy, consisting of lunkura, are in Washington contending that these prime minister of Japan, as chief embassaprovisions will have the effect, if ratified dors and Kido, Akabo and Hama Gochi, and curried into operation, to transfer to assistant embassadors. The steamer was British owners the monopoly of the carry-ing trade, and the ownership of lake ton-flying the Japanese imperial banner. The mage to British hands, inasmuch as British battery fired a grand salute, and the citizens, vessels can be built and sailed at from thirty received them at the foot of the wharf. The ter at Copenhagen, proposed reading a letter to forty per cent less cost, in the present five Japanese princes go to Vassar college, condition of the currency and excise taxa- and the whole embassy and suit, one huntio , than American vessels can be built and dred and five persons, leave in eight or ten days for New York, accompanied by Hon. Justice Strong delivered an opinion in the Charles E. Delong, the American minister Supreme court on a legal tender case. The to Japan, and Hon. C. W. Brooks, the Ja-

Orders have been telegraphed from the of the payment of all debts, whether con- War department to General Emory, at New tracted before or atter 1862, in legal tender Orleans, instructing him not to bring troops into the city unless under express orders

Governor Warmoth seems to have out hor ignitural societies, boards of agriculture flanked his antag onist. Carter, the senate and agricultural colleges of the U.dted has secured a quorum and some of the ad-States, will meet at the city of Washington herents of Carter having deserted him. on Taursday, the 15th of February next, to could make a passed the four subjects of a national character are in session. The senate has passed the repeal of the constabulary enactment, the Kim'all, the head of the tobacco divis- modification of the registration law and the on of the internal revenue department has repeal of the printing law. Those measures pro wed papers for the information of the being a fled for by the people of Louisiana, commuttee on Ways and Means estimating without Estruction of party, will pass the

A Columbia dispatch states that Governor seleven pounds fourteen ounces of to Scott has assented to the scheme of the Unhas count the hundred and sixty seven ci- ion Trust Company of New York, and the gar annually. He says a tax of twenty- Carolina National bank of Columbia, wherefour cents a pound, the prohibition of the by the lebt of South Carolina is to be adjussale of leaf to consumers and a thorough ted. The Union Trust Company, besides collection of taxes would produce a revenue assuming the debt of South Carolina on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar, also settles The Herald's Washington dispatch says the Indebtedness of the Sade to the present

While a meeting of loyalists was being at the fact that a large mercantile class in bridge, a portion of London, a mob of republicans broke into the hall where the meeting was in progress. They expelled the chairman of the assemblage and demol-President said he had not expressed any ished the platform and turniture belonging to the room. Though the police were gathfor him to give his views when the time ered outside the building, they made no efcare for action. As a Republican, he would fort to arrest the rioters, who held posseste in honor bound to support any candl- sion of the room for one hour when the gas de a nominated, and he would give his best was turned off and they retired, singing the Marseillaise as they went out.

A sup lement to the London Gasette anconsidered the application for an appropria- nounces that the 21st inst., will be observed in all the churches as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales. An official thanksgiving will take place in St. Paul's church about the 20th of February. The Queen hopes to attend.

> The hearing in the Tichborne case has been resumed. Sir John Duke Coleridge opened for the defeno. He said the testimony they proposed to offer would show that the claimant was a conspirator, perposter and villian, and that Baignent and Carter, his accomplices, were unscrupulous traveler in England describes with enthusirogues and concocters of this stupendous imposture.

It is understood that England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wares imported into that country, whatever may be the result of the tariff controversy.

In the French National Assembly the went to Albany, are sent to make arrange. discussion was resumed on the proposition ments for passing a bill through the Legis to impose a tax on raw materials. The Is are which shall in some way influence the Assembly by a vote of 376 against 307 adopted the resolution offered by Deputy Ferry, providing that the government shall only ter of a million has been placed in the resort to the taxation of raw materials when other taxes tall to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. January, 1827, and completed in May of the A committee of fifteen was appointed who Hall, on the evening of the 25th, to hear the are in the mean time to make a thorough statement of Dr. Wines of the progress of the mission for the organization of an interthat in consequence of the vote of the Asn, ional resistance. national prison congress. Addresses are sembly, Ponyer Quentier, will retire from

the ministry of finance and will be succeed mour, Secator Wilson, Archbishop McClos-icy, Representatives Broks, Garneld and of the interior. Le Franc is mentioned as successor to Perier?

Notwithstanding the efforts of the French authorities to prevent the assassination of A subscription has been set on loot in German soldiers in the occupied depart-

1 st comprising, among other names, C. An on account of the hostile demonstration D. Dana, Mayor Hall, Henry Ward Beccher, made by the students of the institution, has been condemned by the German court martial to three month's imprisonment. The citizens of North Chicago, Mostly Germans, Irish and Scandinavians, strongly circumstance causes much uncasiness.

The French government has made a for. of Deserres, who was Gambetta's private secretary during the German war, and was subsequently connected with the Com-

At a sitting of the Prussian Diet. Bi-At a meeting of the Berlin chapter of Knights of the Black Eagle, Prince Arthur of England, General Harwart Von Bitterfield and Baron Von Manteuffel were invested with the order by the Emperor Wil-

A Berlin letter states that the German government has received a circular from Gortschakoff relative to some incidents arising from the recall of Catacazy. This circularis said to have been decessary from the following circumstance:

The American Minister, Kramer, ducing a dinner at the house of the German Minisfrom the American government, explanatory of the Catacazy affair, but the Russian England the roads were pretty straight, or, Minister refused to listen, and the German
Minister said such a letter should not be read in his house. Subsequently Kramer was too scarce to be precured for the country necessitated sharp curves, for at that time capital was too scarce to be precured for the centing went to each minister in Copenhagen, and of tunnels and the construction of embandread the letter individually, they, of course, reporting it to their governments. The Curva and Keen on the track? To solve this problem Mr. Peter Cooper, with characteristic public spirit and energy, built the and rumors are affoat in Berlin that a cool-ness between Russia and the United States ica, at the St. Clair Works near Baltimer. will arise therefrom.

Count Von Andrassy received a deputation of Catholics. In reply to their address, ed, and the plan was therefore considerably he declared that the Pope was under no modified. The first actual experimental trip was made on August 28, 1830, about a constraint, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some thirty bishops.

The relations between Austria and Italy were on a good footing, and he knows of sketch given by Mr. Brown of this first of were on a good footing, and he knows of no Catholic power which could be justified in offering the Pope an asylum.

The budget which has been submitted by the Russian Minister of Finance to the council of the empire shows that during the engine was used as a coal-box.

At the best, however, 22. Cooper's incomplinates by 100,000 rubbes.

At the best, however, 22. At the final experiment it

Railways and Locomotives.

BY WM. II. BROWN.

Tell any person in your acquaintance that the railroad and the locomotive are regardiscoveries, the one inseparably connected with the other. This is a great mistake, old Roger North speaks of railways as To the South Carolina railroad, how transportation of coal from the mines at offered on Jan. 14, 1830, by Mr. Benn Newcastle in 1630. The rails were of this the effect that the locomotive should be ber, but that detracts nothing from the merit of the invention. Certainly the unknown man of genius who first hit upon this means of facilitating the movement of wheeled carriages ought to rank next to that other man of genius who first invented Simple as the discovery was, it had Point foundry. escaped the attention of those great Egyptian and Roman engineers, among whose works are the Pyramids and the Applan facts Mr. Brown bas apparently missed-to build a causeway of huge blocks fitted together with exquisite skill, from the river Nile to the chosen site at Ghiza, sufficlearly strong to serve for the transportation of the enormous masses of stone and granite which were used in the construction of the Pyramids. Had they been acquainted with the simple—the ridiculously simple—contrivance of a railroad, a mere fractional percentage of this labor would have been The first iron rails that we have any ac-

In 1776—the year of the Declaration dependence—the first rails with a ledge on the outer side (afterwards changed to the inner side, and then abandoned in 1789 in favor of flanges upon the wheels) were cast, and a road was constructed with them at the Duke of Norfolk's colliery, ner Sheffield.

The first railroad built in the United States, was three miles in length, extending from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset river. The road was commenced in 1826, and completed in 1827. It was built with granite sleepers seven and a built feet long, laid eight feet apart. The The rails five feet apart, were of pine, a foot deep, covered with an oak plate, and these with

flat bars of iron.

The second railroad was commenced in same year, extending from the coal mines in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to the Lehigh river, a distance of nine miles. the summit of the road, and within half a mile of the mines, the descent by a plane was nine hundred and eighty-two feet, in-clude two hundred and twenty-five feet to the river, and thence twenty-five feet in a shute to the spot where the cars were dis-charged late the boats. The cars descended by gravity, with the loaded wagons, and were drawn up again by males. The rails of the road were of timber, laid on wooden sleepers and strapped with flat from bars, In 1828 the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company constructed a railroad from their coal mines to Housesdale, the termination of their canal, The Baltimore and Ohio rail-read and the South Carolina railroad were

also commenced in the same year. Before this, however, Colonel Stevens, Hoboken, had, as far back as, 1813, declared to the Legislature, in a debate on De Witt

ter going titrough it motions" by steam. truth regarding it.

About the 1st of Jul it was shipped up the It appears now to be fully acknowledged About the 1st of Jul it was shipped up the North river to Rodout, thence taken by canal to Garbondole and finally tried apont the radical at Honedole. Between the 3d and 8th of August it ran a few miles upon the road, but had then to be taken from the years altogether impossible.

It appears now to be fully acknowledged by medical men—

1. That vaccination, though it greatly leasures altogether impossible.

2. That vaccination in most cases greatly. track, as the road we not strong eaough to carry it. Experimet number one with lo-In the early part of 1817 a meeting was

held in Bultimore of the purpose of forming a railroad company to connect the waters of the Eat with the waters of the West. A committee then appointed, so in reported teat the project was feasible, and a charter was appeal for and obtained, and the Baltimore are Chie Rulroad Company organized on April 2d, 1827, The corner oll on the Koard of July in the following year, with appropriate rejoieings and cere-monies. Charles (arroll, then 90 years of age, made the following memorable remark to a friend: "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to my signing the Declaration of Independif even it be second to that." crity will agree with him. The corper-

pieces were piaced on foundations of broken stones and stringers were laid across them and securely kept in their places by wedges, After several miles of this description road had been nade. long gravite slabs were substituted for the codar crosspieces

and the yellow pine stringers. The Baltimore and Dhio road, after due consideration, determined to avail them selves of steam power. The experiments in England were closely watched, and very oon a difficulty in the way of introducing he English Loromotive was started. In ons too scarce to be precured for the custing more. This was first run on the Baltimore and Onio railroad some time in the summer American locomotives. It is as unlike a modern iron horse as could be imagined. It is a sort of a freight track, with very small wheels and a furnace and boiler, and pistonrods and tubings strewn promiseuously over

at the best, however, and cooper's food-motive could "only be regarded as a work-ing model." At the final experiment it drew a weight of freight and passengers teen miles in sixty-one minutes out and fifty-seven back. On the return trip there railways are more than a couple of centur- was a race with a fast trotting mare; but les old, and he will laugh at you as a fool. just as the engine was badly whipping the in the minds of nineteen men out of twenty, horse, a hand shaped from the drum, and horse, a hand shpped from the drum, and the engine was for a moment disabled. Old ded as simultaneous or nearly simultaneous Peter, who acted as his own engineer and he only succeeded in lacerating his hands. To the South Carolina railroad, however, being in use in the neighborhood of the belongs the honor of having first practically river Tyne (England) in 1676. But we can introduced locomotives in America. This go even further back than this. There is a company was organized on the 12th of May, record of a rail track being used for the 1828, and after much discussion a resolution offered on Jan. 14, 1830, by Mr. Bennett, to as the only motive power on the road, was unanimously carried. In pursuance of this action contracts were at once made for the purchase of locomotives. The first one delivered was called "The Best friend of of vesicles as lymph taken from the primary

livered was called "The Best friend of Charleston," and was built at the West A trial trip was made on the 2d of November, but the engine did not work satisfactorily. On the 14th and 15th of December, however, the Best Friend had been got into Way, in spite of a need of some such means being evidently felt very greatly. The good working order, and proved in efficient Egyptians spent the labor for ten years of 100,000 men—though this is one of the few ty-one miles an hour, with some forty or fifty passengers in some four or five cars, and without the cars, thirty to thirty-five miles per hour. In June, 1831, however, she exploded, owing to the carelessness of a negro fireman; but she was subsequently repaired and again set to work. under the new name of the "Phenix." This is probably the first railroad accident on record. New York comes two years behind South Carolina in the adoption of the iron horse. The first trip of a locomotive in this State was made about the 31st of July, 1832, from Albany to Schenectady, by the locomotive DeWitt Clinton. Among the

was the venerable Thurlow Weed. PLANT & URQUHART.—We notice in our commans the copartnership of the new firm of Plant & Urquhart, Mr. George P. Plant, he senior partner, is almost too well known o need any introduction from us. He is the eldest brother of the late Wm. M. Plant, whom he assisted in commencing the seed agricultural tool and machine business in this city in the year 1845. Mr. Urqubart entered the seed tusiness with the late Wm. M. Plant in 1847, and was at the time of his death, in 1868, in charge of the original busi-ness started by him in 1845. Messes: Plant & Urquhart are no doubt familiar with the wants of the farmer, gardener and dealer, and as they are both well known as reliable gentlemen, we bespeak for the new firm s words ful career +St Louis Daily Repub lican. January lat. 1872.

At Newberry, England, a gentleman re-At Newberry, England, a gedtleman re-cently made a wager of \$500 that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well-woren, well-dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which wert-made super closures, the wool of which formed the fluxer on sheep's backs at five o'clock the same morning. The sheep were shore; the wool was washed, carded, stubbed, royad, spun and woven; the cloth was scored, folled, raised, sheare, dyed and scored, folled, raised, sheares, dyed and dressed; the garments were made. At quarter past six he sat down to dimer at the head of the guests, in a complete dam-son-colored suit, thus winning his wager. with one hour and three-quarters to spare Donaldson & Fraley, Third and Olive

St. Louis, Mo. Ruskers, Brokers and Stock auctioneers, pay and sell State county, city and raffront boulds, and stocks. The best paying investment in the United States are Missouri count-boulds, such as Lincoln, Ralls, Lincoln, Charles Lincoln, Ralls, Ralls, Ralls, Lincoln, Ralls, Ralls hitston, Chorton, Lalayette, Benjam hi 10 per cent. Unlied States 5:20 taken in Ex

The first become very seen in America was imported from England for the Dilaware and Hudson Challenc Railrond Company. It was named the Surbridge Lion, and was landed in New York, at the foot of the pursoes of showing how false many of the preventing ideas on the subject respectively. Beach street, about the middle of May, of the prevailing ideas on the subject are, 1829. It created mun excitement, and visi- and saving time and trouble to those who for were indulged with a view of the beit, are engaged in trying to find out the real

2. That vaccination in most cases greatly

3. That re-vaccination gives an absolute

allowance made for people who willfully oppose such arguments as the following: Dr. A. C. Deftenzy, sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab, says: "In this province with a population of 18,0000,000, the deaths from small pox are never less than 20,000 a year. In 1869 they numbered 53,-195." In England the annual 195." In England the annual average paor-tality does not exceed 5,000, though previous to the introduction of vaccination

can do.

In the former country it appears there was no vaccination act prior to 1863, and the average yearly deaths from small pox in twelve years' 1853-64, were 1,054. In 1865, '67, and '68 they were respectively 175,

4 or more

The percentage of deaths among those that had well marked cicatrices was 2.52, and 8 82 among those who had badly marked exatrices. Among those that had had smallpox previously it was 19.

In the Lancet of the 8th of April, 1864, the following statement occurred: "Not a strigle re-vaccination case had been admitted into the smallpox hospital at Homerton, and no death of a vaccinated person has oc-curred under seventeen." "This," as the editor remarked, "shows the protective pow r of even imperiest vaccination up to

cases, but still it not unfrequently happened that the vesicles are unduly hastened of otherwis irregular in their development And from a review of the fact mentioned in the Lancet, 29th of July, 1871, by Dr. Barbour, of the Stockwell Fever Hospital. I would say that the amount of protection to be gained from its use is very small, and that it should be employed under very excep-tional circumstances—where none other for the time being can be obtained, and re-vaccination is imperatively demanded. Bryce's test should certainly be employed in order to see whether it has efficiently performed the purpose for which it was intended or ges of the primary vesicle then the first operation has been a mere local affection, and has really exercised no protective influence whatever. The following case occurred in my own experience: A lady who had an-parently been successfully vaccinated with secondary lymph, was one month subseespect, and went through exactly the sam the poison of fever ought to become less vir others also whose experience is very great have experienced with lymph taken di-rectly from the heifer.

During the siege of Paris, D., Quinquard

had all successful case with the hum lymph, but only one-third with heliers.' Dr. Theyenot, with calf vaccine, had on The next question, about which som

result of with he carried from time to slone, I do not think our honorable mean colon, pochs.

modifies the character of the small-pox eruption, and lessens the severity of the

(?) immunity from small-pox.
The reasons for coming to these conclusions are as clear as they possibly can be and there can not be the smallest possible

was quite as high as in the Punjab.

The facts, again, concerning vaccination in Scotland and Ireland, supplied to Dr. Anstie by Dr. Seaton, of the Privy Council, speak for themselves as plainly as facts possibly

200, 124, and 25.

200, 124, and 25.

In Ireland vaccination was not compulsory before 1863, and in the periods 1830-40, 1840-50, and in 1850-60, the respective annual average mortalities were 5,890, 3,827 and 1,272. In the years 1864, '65, '66, '67,'68, they were respectively 854, 347, 187, 20, and 19. In the first quarter of 1869, again, there were only three deaths and in the second were only three deaths, and in the second none. Let any one who is skeptical as regards the advantages to be derived from vaccination pass in review the valuable evi-dence of Mr. Marson, at the smallpox hospital, London. In 5,000 cases of post vacci-nal smallpox, under observation from 1836 to 1865, it appears that there were 35 per cent of deaths among those that were un-vaccinated; 25 57 among those that stated that they had been vaccinated, but exhibited no cicatrix. Among those that had I cicatrix, the number of deaths per cent. was

tion at this time.

The strongest case one can selvance in support of revaccination is the fact that duced, showing that the protective effects of not a single nurse has died at the smallpox the first vaccination remain perfect or nearthe infection to which they are constantly exposed As regards the lymph fit for the purpose of veccination, a good deal of doubt seems to exist. Some say that carefully selected matter from re-vaccination cases is as sure in its effects as that taken from primany vesicles; others that secondary vac-cine matter is of very little use, and that only that taken from the arms of infants many different systems, and that a resh supply should be obtained from the origi-

Now, with regard to the use of secondary

not: in other words lymph should again be inserted into the arm a few days after the first vaccination. If both vesicles suppurate and also die away at the same time, then the first vaccination may be considered to have produced the desired effect; but if cond vesicle goes through all the staquently re-vaccinated with primary. The resulting vesicles were as perfect in every course as those occurring from a regular primary vaccination. This was a proof, then, that the first operation produced a local effect only, and that it was incapaple of affording protection against the infection of small-pox. In answer to those who affirm that vaccine matter loses its effect by constant use, I would say, for the same reason ulent and infectious each succeeding year; but this is not the case, for though owing to altered atmospheric influence, prevailing ep-idemics may, for a time, die out, they soon return when the conditions are again favor-able, with all their former activity. But, in addition to this, let us see what opinion Jenmer held upon the subject. After a careful watching of vaccination for upward of twenty years or more, during which time lymph had been successfully transferred from subject to subject, he came to the con-clusion that it underwent no change what-ever in its qualities. Marson, Coely, and have pro. cd, so far as such matters admit of proof, that vaccine lymph does not lose any of its prophylactic power by a continued transit through successive subjects. When lymph degenerates in transmission it is in-variably due to either what of proper care in the selection of subjects or to inattention to certain details essential to successful vaccination. But let us now, for one minute onsider the evidence of some of those who

amount of uncertainty prevails, is as to whether syphilis and other diseases can be conveyed by vaccination. Mr. Hutchinson has lately brought forward a series of cases to prove that series of cases to prove that syphilis is ca pable of being so conveyed; and to say the least, they certainly appear to wear a very suspicious aspect. Still, it must be remem-bered that in 1837 Mr. Simon, (Medical Offi-cer of the Board of Health.) addressed a seception, entirely in the negative. They de-clared that syphilis could not be conveyed by means of true vaccination; but they might be innoculated instead of vaccine. The direct experiments, moreover, of Cullerier and others with mixtures of syphilitie matter and vaccine, and vaccine matter taken from persons suffering from constitutional syphilis, are most powerful arguments against the idea that syphilis is able to be transmitted by means of lymph taken out of a true Jennerian vesicle. To show that they recise a cannot be present in a true out of a true Jennerian vesicle. To show
that two poisons cannot be present in a true
Jennerian vesicle, lymph may be taken from
a vesicle developed in a person who has
been vaccinated too late to prevent smallpox, and used without the slightest hesitation for vaccinating another shild. It would
certainly appear, from these facts, that vaccinating appear, and these facts, that vaccinating appear, are these facts. cination as such cannot convey syphilis with it, though a syphilized lancet, or blood taken up with lymph from a syphilitic infant piay cause it to break out in persons subsequently operated upon. It might nevertheless, be as well to do as Mr. Hutch nson suggests, viz: to avoid taking lymph from first born children, and take it only from second or latter children, in families of which the oldest has enjoyed good health. As regards the idea of scrofula being conveyed by vaccination, there can be no doubt, as the Lancet says, that "it is a mistake. Its development is, on the contract the interest as usual, the old French rest." tracy, greatly prevented, inasmuch as small-pox, by weakening the system, was often the occasion of scrofulous and tuebreular the occasion of scrofulous and tnebreular disease. Again, when skin eruptions are occasioned by vaccination, the fault is not necessarily with the matter but with the constitution of the child vaccinated, which cannot bear even the slight disturbance of vaccination with impunity, and a fortiori cannot bear the destructive disturbance of small-pox, which is the almost certain altersmall-pox, which is the almost certain alter-

native. The methods employed for vaccination are-first, puncturing ; second, scratching ;

third, blistering. The last mentioned (introduced by Mr. Ellis, of London,) is supposed to render the absorption of the lymph more certain, but it most undoubtedly entails a greater amount of trouble, and I cannot say from my own experience that it insures a greater amount of success than either puncturing or scratching when carefully done. In a few instances I have seen very bad arms result from this method. The 'effects produced by revaccination are not, generally speaking, the vaccination are not, generally speaking, the same as those which exhit themselves after primary vaccination. As far as I can see myselt, the effect of the vaccine manifests itself in three differrent ways :

 There may be a perfect vesicle passing through all the different stages, showing that the protective effects of the first vaccination have entirely passed away.

2. There may be a scab formed, but no disches we dole, showing that the protective effects of he first vaccination only partially remain 3. There may be only slight redness pro-

In all cases, I think, where there is not a perfect vesicle, re-vaccination should be tried again, in order that the operation may

not hereafter from carelessness fall into dis-In order that the operators may learn the benefits resulting from vaccination and revaccination, all possible information should be afforded them on the subject, and medishould be used while others assert that the cal men should be particularly anxious not lymph taken from the arms of children has to let any discredit fall upon the operation become deteriorated by passing through so for the want of proper care. Once let the many different systems, and that a resh public be fully convinced of the fact that they can not possibly receive harm from the inoculation of vaccine matter, and we may have the satisfaction of seeing

small-pox in time banished from our shores. Observe-

It is related of an English farmer that he condensed his practical experience into this cule: "Feed your land before it is hungry, rule: rest it before it is weary; and weed it be-fore it is foul." Those words should be written in the heart of every man who de sires to farm, and may go far to answer, in his mind, the questions so frequently and so anxiously asked, does farming pay? The rule demands the exercise of the qualities needful for success in every occupation— untiring watchfulness, and prudent care knwledge, forethought, energy, and econo-my, regularity, attention to little things, personal supervision, and observation—this atter a power requiring education and con stant exercise. It may not be altogether amis to say that this power of observation, although named last, is perhaps the most important to a farmer. In this world, this panorama, as it has been called of thought and action, of forces, currents, growth, decay, special beauties are presented to the agriculturist, but, alas! while many sec, fow observe.

Millions see only and never acquire the habit of detecting good in what they see, as to use it, or of evil so as to shun it. It is in this power of observation, trained exercised, which in agriculture has done so much: it has reclaimed exhausted lands

fertilized barren soil, improved tools and machinery, and raised the value of stock. To this may be traced the development of agricultural enemistry. The phenomena of vegetation and the chemical constitution of substances had previously beautiful and the chemical constitution of pative American ever manufactural constitution of pative and constitution of substances had previously been observed. To young men about to enter on the no-ble profession of agriculture, the foregoing is of value. Too many enter on its pursuit with the stea that it is easily attained, that

success is an affair very much of chance, of weather, of cheap or dear land, or of market values for products. While, re is an element of truth in such thoughts, it ought to be ever borne in mind that n occupation requires more constant exercis of mind and body; that the better the farmer is, the more he maintains and increases his knowledge; the more he be acquainted with natural and physical science, the more his reasoning faculties will be aroused, and his ability to observe ncrease.

His observations should be recorded an studied. There is great practical utility in the well-known saying of Captain Cuttle, When found, make a note of it " With this enhanced power to obs

reason on the matters observed, the farmer will be in a position not only to follow the ample rule already given, but by taking avail of any of the adventituous circumstances named, he will elevate his noble profes ion and himself .- Scottish Farmer

To OUR READERS.-We have just been shown the New Branching Corn, which creating quite a sensation among all the interested in this line. In our to day's issue can be found the card of W. W. Richardson, who is General Agent for the West, 221 North Third street, St. Louis. | | | | |

was as rickety a concern as can wagined, and rode home in mood We knew he was mad. The tolk he did not go out. During the sec was at his front send committees. The State officer took it up and invited him to give with the eloquence and power of a c But it took the gallant Kentucki

Clay owed \$30,000, for which there a mortgage on Ashland. The intere always paid punctually, but he could reduce the principal, and this at lens the interest as usual. the old French handed out the note. "What de mean?" inquired Clay, under the sion that they had refused to let it i

the favorite of his mother. In these was not beneath a woman's dignity something, and she would often at knitting or pick berries, which she send to town; and John would soon a spree with the money. She was that kind who can never do enough world, and use all their exertion viate distress and the sufferings s One night it was whispered are duel. In the morning, as we meat, we halted before entering the fast room, as was our custom. waitin Mr. Clay to come from his study and the way. We saw Mrs. Clay standing by, and as he came cut, she rushed to throwing her arms about his nock, and hing out: "John has gone to fight at Never shall I forget the scene or the extension of the old man's face.

ion of the old man's face.

He had a terrible eye when arouse now it flashed fire. He seemed to the hight of two ordinary men. He step backward, and, with his hand ra the full length of his long arm, and his finger quivering toward heave with a voice that went through me electric shock : "My dear wo is right, in God's name let him fig The poor woman went b breakfast room, where he eat his tons drank his tea in silence, and then red drank his tea in silence. Whatever his feather than the study to read. Whatever his feather than the study to read. as a father might be, they were not a in his countenance or appearance. I seen Forrest, Macready and Booth, but

Clay on that occasion.
In the Fall of 1843, Nicholas Long of Cincinnati sent to Mr. Clay a dem of native wine. Mr. Longworth havin of Cincinnati sent to Mr. Clay a dem of native wine. Mr. Longworth havin ported the grape-seed from wine-make Italy, prided himself on having a spl thing. It was a five-gallon demijohi stopper covered with wax, and stawith the letter "L." There were six boys in the family, averaging some si or seventeen years old. We used to in the evening in our room, and would row the cellar-key of Mrs. Clay and up a pitcher of cider and a hatful of a to help us along in our lessons. One it was proposed we should taste of the cinnati wine. We found a corkscrew carried up a pitcherful. It was capital before many days we found the dem empty. We knew Clay was liable to it any time, and it must be filled.

On the following night we took a se who toted the big bottle on his head small store-room, two or three and miles away, kept by a negro, where h it filled with whisky at fifteen cents a lon; which, with a quarter we gave th for helping us along, cost us a dollar, had hard work getting this demijohn to the house—it was not shaped right easy carrying—but at length it was at the cellar. We had previously made wax about the color of that which w the stopper, and had carved a letter out of a piece of bark. The bottle was sealed, stamped, and deposited in the rolass.

are tame to the voice, gesture and e

sealed, stamped, and deposited in the

er place.
In 1844 the prospects were that Mr might be President, and he thought so self. He gave a grand dinner, amo Corwin. Everyone was in the best of and after the ladies retired the merrowas even higher than before. The bomained, never being excluded from great dinners. As the party were about the state of the s native American ever manufactured there can be no more fitting opport the servant. "Do you think, John, bring that demijohn here under yo and not shake it up?" "Yes, sir." go." In a few minutes John came with that big five-gallon demijohn his arm. "Now, John, set it down an out the cork." The cork came out

"Now, John, take that demijohn "Now, John, take that demijohn your arm again, and tilt out a little the glasses." John again took the john under his arm and went around all the glasses, while he looked on in w silence. "Now, gentlemen," cont Clay, "we will drink this standing, thealth of my friend Longworth of Cuati." He passed the glass to his stopped and gave a look about the We six were just going out of the do single file, just as first as our legs coury us. We heard the word "boys!" lion-voice of Gisy, but the remainder sentence was drowned in the shout of l sentence was drowned in the shout of er from his guests.

en v-it had been out before.

A bronze monument to the me Lamartine is to be erected in Paris. Lamartine is to be erected in Paris, a scription of 57,000 francs has been coll in the Departments, and Paris will swe amount 20,000 more. M. Adam Sel will be intrusted with the construct

the work. fild some of and to being